

NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD BY THE SUN'S CORRESPONDENTS

CRITICS IN LONDON

RAP FUTURIST MUSIC

Herr Schoenberg's Composition Called "Vague, Scrappy and Incoherent."

'INCOMPREHENSIBLE NOISE'

Viennese Composer Writes in Hieroglyphics, Says One Newspaper.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Rather more than a year ago the last word, or perhaps one should say the last note, in music was played before London's most musical audience at Queen's Hall by Herr Schoenberg, a Viennese futurist composer. He came along quietly. The critics were not prepared for him and took little notice of his work and, as called to THE SUN at the time, the only notable feature of the performance was that for the first time on record a Queen's Hall audience broke out into loud boos and other unmusical signs of disapproval. This was duly chronicled in the London papers, but little or nothing was said of the music which called forth such an extraordinary demonstration.

Now, however, Herr Schoenberg has paid Queen's Hall a second visit. This was duly heralded and London's musical critics assembled to listen to his "pieces," played by the Queen's Hall orchestra under the composer's baton. Venturing, as a mere layman, to criticize Herr Schoenberg's music, one wonders what London's brilliant band of critics would write of a clever, practical joker who placed before them some sheer fake with all apparent solemnity.

The critics all agree that Herr Schoenberg's music is incomprehensible. The audiences agree that it is incomprehensible noise. The critics while practically agreeing to this verdict humbly suggest that the fault is theirs and not Herr Schoenberg's. The Globe says:

"It is not music in any sense in which that term has hitherto been understood," but suggests that English ears are too gross for such distinguished discords. The Daily Mail declares: "We are too agile. That is what makes us think in haste. Herr Schoenberg's sudden turnings are extravagantly elusive or bizarre. The truth is, he writes in hieroglyphics and we are not expert enough to understand him." The Daily Telegraph confesses that any meaning of the music is impossible of discovery, but adds: "If we did not grasp his purpose we are quite prepared to believe that the fault was ours."

The Westminster Gazette evidently wants to give a verdict that the music is "vague, scrappy and incoherent," but pleads humbly that "the same would be said by thousands of uncultured music lovers of even such music as the later works of Beethoven, to say nothing of Strauss and Debussy, so Herr Schoenberg is not so much to be faulted as to be praised."

The Full Mail Gazette critic also cannot disguise his dislike of the music, but admits that "the day may come when it may be as satisfying as that of Wagner and Brahms." The Times is rather more severe, but qualifies its criticism by saying that the music "may become intelligible in time, although they are altogether incomprehensible now."

Herr Schoenberg has been quite the musical feature of the winter season, and with the help of his nervous London critics has provided even more fun than the majority of the music hall revues despite the desperate efforts of the latter at humor.

Arnold Schoenberg was born in 1875. He has wide fame on the Continent, especially at Berlin and Vienna, where his symphonic, varietal, notwithstanding his ridicule, made him the most discussed modern composer. Opinions as to his real status are most divergent.

His compositions began to attract attention a decade ago and Richard Strauss and other composers of the time. Schoenberg does not describe his compositions as of the futurist or post-impressionist order, although these terms are usually applied to them. He says: "I am thus summed up in my own writings: 'An artist creates nothing that others regard as beautiful, but only what is useful to himself.'"

PARIS TO DESERVE ITS NAME.

New Street Lamps Will Really Make It City of Lights.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Paris is to become the real city of light that it has been long called erroneously. Heretofore many of the streets of the Ville Lumiere were so dark that few dared to venture off the grand boulevards at night and robbers and throat cutting were not infrequent in the obscurity. Even on the boulevards, not referring of course to the Avenue de l'Opera, the Boulevard des Italiens or the Champs Elysees, the only lights there were some feeble, so that at a distance they looked like a series of pale, melancholy moons lined up to weep the long night through. Once in a while one, because of his fellow man, would venture to glimmer at his neighbor, but he soon gave up the game, and when morning came the glimmer died the natural death of lamps—simply by being out.

But the pale light of the Gay City proved an inspiration to some inventive genius, and now huge arc lamps, hermetically sealed, throw their rose colored light into the furthest corners of the streets. Just a few of them have been tried, but it is proposed to put them up all over Paris. New gas lamps are being put up in the arc lamps, so that lovers of an evening can stroll in the soft yellow light or the lumiere de la couleur rose as they wish.

Assuredly Paris has made some progress since the time of Philippe V, when a single candle burning all night in front of the Chatelet was the only light in the city.

SCENE OF TRAGEDY LOOTED.

Castle Where Countess Was Killed Visited by Burglars.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Castle of Dakowymokre, the scene of the Mielzynski tragedy, is gradually attaining the character of a mysterious chateau. It will be remembered that Count Mielzynski stated that he had killed his wife and nephew with a shotgun which he was carrying under the impression that burglars were in the Countess's apartments. It has been said that the Count might well entertain this suspicion, because burglars had actually attempted to enter the chateau shortly before. On Friday night, according to a telegram from Posen, another attempt to loot the Countess's apartments was made, this time successfully. The burglars had been sealed by the criminal police, pending the preliminary investigation against the Count, but the burglars broke the seals and rifled the apartments. Their booty is reported to consist of about \$15 in money and a gold watch, which were kept in a safe.

\$5 TO STAY SOBER ONE YEAR.

Only Seven Out of Twenty Were Able to Do It.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Twelve months ago Alderman Vernon Wragge, thrice Lord Mayor of York and now Recorder of Pontefract, offered to twenty of the inhabitants of York a sovereign each if during the last year they were not once convicted for drunkenness. Out of this number seven were successful, and yesterday they, with their wives or husbands and friends, were invited to tea, after which Mr. Wragge presented to each of them a savings bank book containing a deposit of £1 (\$5).

To encourage the winners in a thirty course the Aldermen promised that to whatever the original amount remained at the end of the year, together with any sum they might legitimately save, he would add 25 per cent. on January 1, 1914. The unsuccessful thirteen had twenty-seven convictions in all between them during the year, while the twenty had totalled nearly 200 convictions in the three previous years.



John Jasper (Frederick T. Harry).

LONDON PREPARING FOR SUMMER SEASON

Society People Warned That House Reservations Must Be Made at Once.

CITY SOCIALLY QUIET

Lady Irene Curzon Meets to Make Her Debut—Latest American Arrivals.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—An interesting indication that the summer season of 1914 is likely to be busy is seen in the warnings of house agents to their clients that they had better make reservations immediately if they wish to secure desirable places. A fashionable address has been warned that she must take up her usual house agent for the race week immediately as it is impossible to face the heavy demands for the places and retain it for more than a few days.

There is already a heavy demand for houses along the river for the season, which is most remarkable at this time of the year. London socially remains quiet. The Three Arts ball on Thursday was the only event of note during the week. Lord and Lady Decies, the latter formerly Vivian Gould, will make her first appearance in the County Kildare, Ireland, from the Earl of Drogheda and will be in residence there in the spring. They will entertain there for the Puncstown races.

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, with her two sons, have returned from Cannes. The boys went back to Eton this week.

A. J. Drexel gave a Bohemian party this week at his residence on Upper Grosvenor street in honor of his brother, George W. Drexel, after the arrival of the latter. Drexel, formerly Miss Stevens of New York, who was an hour late, the whole party adjourned to the Hippodrome to see the revue "Hullo Tango." After the performance Mr. Drexel took Lady Levey, Shirley Kellogg and other members of the company back to Grosvenor street, where there was an informal dance with tangoes and two steps till 4 A. M.

Lady Irene, daughter of Lord Curzon and the late Lady Curzon, formerly Mary Leiter of Chicago, will make her first appearance in society at Lord and Lady Desborough's ball at Taplow Court. Her father will crown her.

M. Groullet, former Serbian Minister here, and his wife, who was Miss Mabel Dunlop of Chicago, W. Va., are doing extensive touring prior to their departure for Belgrade, where M. Groullet will occupy his new post of Permanent Secretary to the Foreign Office. Mme. Groullet has been a very popular hostess during her seven years in London. The American women in London will give a luncheon in her honor in February.

Among the passengers from New York on the Lusitania who registered at the Ritz were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Treadwell, Alexander Smith, T. A. Griffin, E. E. Fretter, Mrs. W. B. Leeds and son and F. T. Winslow, Harry Payne Whitney and F. M. Watrous, who arrived on the Olympic, also went to the Ritz.

Carl Klaber has arrived from the Continent and is at the Carlton. Others at the same hotel are J. A. Crowley, Robert Struthers, H. Brown, C. E. Brown, C. E. Brown, Stephen Little, Mr. and Mrs. Adam C. King, G. E. Harrison, H. C. Washburn, J. N. Paton, C. E. Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lewis Smith.

Americans at Claridge's include F. S. Von Stieglitz, Robert L. McGinley of Pittsburgh, F. W. Smith of New York, N. Upson and Mrs. Charles M. McCook.

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Leading Figures in Solving Mystery of Edwin Drood



The "Jury" which solved the mystery of Edwin Drood was composed of the following: Reading from left to right in the top row: Coulson Kerahan, Ridgwell Cul-

lum, W. de Morgan, Huntly McCarthy, William Archer and Thomas Seccombe. Bottom row: Sir Edward Russell, W. V. Jacobs, Pitt Rivers, Arthur Morrison, Francesco Berger, Tom Gallon and George Bernard Shaw, foreman of the jury.

John Jasper Guilty of Murdering Edwin Drood

Dickens's Mystery Cleared Up at Last to the Satisfaction of Modern English Writers

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Recent cable dispatches to THE SUN have already announced that the mystery of Edwin Drood has at last been solved and that John Jasper, lay preacher of Closterham Cathedral, has been found guilty of the murder of his nephew. The trial itself, however, is worth a more detailed description than that which has already been given.

Poor Jasper had aged considerably since his first appearance in Charles Dickens's unfinished book. He was only 26 when the crime was committed, but that was just about forty years ago, and all the evidence given at the trial failed to reveal where the accused man had been keeping himself during all this time. And had it not been for the fact that British juries of today are just the same as they were half a century ago and will never change, the foreman, who was none other than George Bernard Shaw, explained this in a series of interruptions. When the prosecutor announced that witnesses would be heard Mr. Shaw jumped from his seat.

"I do understand, my lord," he said, "that witnesses are to be called."

"Why certainly," replied Mr. Justice Chesterton.

"Then all I have to say is that if the learned gentleman thinks that the convictions of a British jury are going to be influenced by evidence he little knows his countrymen."

The witnesses included all the principal characters in the book. Mrs. Lawrence Clay was Helena Landless and C. Sheridan Jones was Bazzard, while Bransby Williams testified as Anthony Durdles, and Arthur Waugh was Minor Canon Crisparkle. Frederick T. Harry took the part of John Jasper.

W. Walter Croft was Jasper's counsel and the defence he presented was remarkable from many a viewpoint. The accused, he said, was willing to admit that he had intended and even attempted to kill his nephew, but that being the influence of opium at the time he had failed and had completed the crime only in his imagination. This contention, however, was promptly shattered by Cumack Walters, counsel for the prosecution, assisted by B. W. Matz, editor of the Dickensian.

After the verdict had been announced by Mr. Justice Chesterton, who solemnly announced that everybody present, with the exception of himself, was in contempt of court. The trial had lasted five hours.

pointment of an adviser favorably impressed the legation at Addis Ababa.

He is well informed on the affairs of the great Powers as they affect Abyssinia, speaks a little French, and has much to say on the political and social conditions of a Russian being one of the Ministers of State.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—The Princess Hotel, as the poorhouse at Tula is popularly called, has been the scene of a Russian nobleman who have found a more or less permanent refuge there, now harbored also Count Paul L. Tolstoy, a nephew of the famous novelist. Count Paul, nephew of the Grand Marshal of the Nobility appealing for assistance, but the latter referred him to members of the Tolstoy family, taking the view that they and his councilors more than could cope with the situation.

The truth is that Count Paul's escapades, in consequence of which he had to give up his military career, have completely ruined him. He has no relatives, who refuse to have anything more to do with him. Count Paul's companions in misfortune, among other high born Muscovites, are Counts Pushkin and Dashkov and two Caucasian princes named Grigoriev, whose ancestors were rich and powerful rulers between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Both men have run through immense fortunes at the gaming tables and have now sunk to the level of common vagabonds, with the Princess Hotel as their only occasional shelter.

Persons who are in their own homes or places of business and who desire a car to be sent to them have only to make known their wishes to the central telephone office with which the cab calling system is provided and the call is at once transmitted to the nearest cab stand.

Automatic Machines Placed in Streets of Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Jan. 14.—There is now in operation here an automatic system of calling taxicabs. Automatic machines, resembling externally letter boxes, have been placed at every vehicle stand in the city and are connected with a central office by an individual wire. Any one who desires to call a carriage and who stands at the stand places a 1 mark piece in the machine, whereupon his presence is indicated immediately at the central office, which, being already advised of the number and location of free vehicles at all other stands, immediately causes a taxi to proceed to the waiting customer, who is credited with the mark already paid into the machine when he settles for his ride.

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It failed, but Yasu consented to accept an "adviser," and the seal was affixed to bear both his name and that of Menelik. The energy with which Yasu acted on this occasion, and the good grace with which he met the demand for the ap-

pointment of an adviser favorably impressed the legation at Addis Ababa.

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BLAMES ALL EVENTS

ON LAW OF PERIODS

Prof. Fliess Says It Applies to Every Crisis in Human Life.

NOTHING IS ACCIDENTAL

Every Phase of Existence Related to Occurrence in Ancestor's Life.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Prof. William Fliess of Berlin is of the opinion that every human being, likewise every animal and every plant, is subject to the law of "periodical change," or rather, of periods of causes and effects, and that this law explains many of the mysteries and problems of life and solves the causes of accidents and wrecks due to apparent negligence and carelessness. Prof. Fliess is a noted German specialist and the discoverer of the "Fliess Law of Periodical Change." This law, he has announced, is explained in a new work entitled "Of Life and Death."

"The law of 'periods' applies to every crisis or event in human life," declared Prof. Fliess in an interview with THE SUN correspondent.

"It explains upon a rational basis many of the terrible railroad wrecks and other accidents apparently caused by the unaccountable carelessness of men who up to that moment were the very personification of trustworthiness and responsibility. An engineer, for instance, careful, long experienced, reliable, one day overlooks a signal. His train is wrecked, causing terrible loss of life. This is called an accident and 'carelessness' is the general verdict."

It is not an accident. It was a "periodical" day in the engineer's life—his "unlucky day." If you will, but never, unless a day which, if one will carefully calculate, can be multiplied or divided by 23 or 28 or both, together in its relation to his birth or the birth and death days of his parents, and in the same way could be followed back to his grandparents and great-grandparents."

Great Periodic Numbers.

Prof. Fliess declared that "23" and "28" are the great "periodic numbers" in life. The first is the periodic factor in the life of man and the latter in that of the other sex. This theory, which he has explained mathematically, is a calculation in several thousand cases which he investigated, is not merely accident or coincidence, but is a law as immutable as the revolution of the earth in its journey around the sun, declares Prof. Fliess.

According to the professor, every living organism, vegetable as well as animal, is not influenced by the moon or various planets, as the astrologists claim, but chiefly if not solely by one planet—the earth.

"Every physical phase of human existence from birth to death," he says, "every physical and mental crisis—illness, depression, sorrow, joy, love, accidents, injuries, achievement—is related to some previous event either in the life of the individual himself or his parents, grandparents or great-grandparents."

"The days of births and deaths calculated backward or forward from any crucial event in a person's life tally exactly if reckoned either in days or years with a total which is divisible by either the number 23 or 28 or by both." Dr. Fliess illustrated this datum from the life of Kaiser Wilhelm, the birth of his children, from his marriages, his death, his burial, his funeral, his cremation.

The natural question arises: Why the numbers 23 and 28? Dr. Fliess explains this on the ground that there must be two periods, because of the duality which exists in nature and which is periodic in two sexes. As every human being has in his or her physical makeup some elements of the opposite sex, there is a consequent overlapping or intermingling of the two periods, and the period which accounts for the apparent irregularity in events in the life of individuals.

Nature Regulates All Events.

"Things do not merely happen," said Prof. Fliess. "They take place with the exactitude of nature's own laws, and if carefully noted the result invariably may be calculated in days and years as multiple or divisible by 23 and 28."

Prof. Fliess declared that every period of exaltation, joy, etc., has its reaction and corresponding period of depression and sorrow. Likewise, he said, a period of days of perfect health generally precedes sudden illness or sudden death.

"A man who commits suicide generally does so immediately following a day of good, even high spirits. The danger is over. 'Immediately thereafter he takes his life. His periodic day!'"

"An invalid suddenly shows every symptom of a change for the better. Even the physician thinks the danger is over. The patient himself believes he is now on the road to recovery and often is in a cheerful or even lively mood. This apparent improvement is often the real sign of death, which immediately follows. The pendulum of life swings so far upward then back to the lowest point and stops. Death! An examination of data will almost invariably show that there was a periodic day, and that the factor '23' or '28' or both, connects that day with other crucial and periodic days in the life of the individual or his parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, and probably further back if the data were available."

Prof. Fliess's theory is not based alone upon his own observation, but upon the data furnished by other eminent scientists. He says that it has repeatedly been proved that his theory also applies to plant and vegetable life. Buds appear at regular periods, likewise blossoms. It was found that a certain rose bush bloomed regularly for a period of ten years either on the 13th or 14th of June.

Roses and other flowers artificially cultivated and forced to bloom out of season, says Prof. Fliess, are short lived.

ENGLAND GETS U. S. SKUNKS.

Attempt Now Being Made to Breed Them for Fur.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—One natural result of the recent boom in furs is an attempt to breed fur-bearing animals in England. In this connection a large consignment of North American skunks has lately arrived, some of which will shortly be established by Mrs. Wynne Clute in a large hillside enclosure on his estate in Northumberland. Despite a malodorous reputation, the skunk seems a dainty feeder, subsisting chiefly on insects, and it is considered doubtful whether sufficient food of the correct kind can be procured. Moreover, the value of the fur produced may be affected by our milder climate.

Apart from the fur, the terrible fetid fluid from which this animal is notorious is valuable medicinally, being prescribed for asthma; though an asthmatic clergyman who took a bottle of it into the pulpit to show his flock his local "gracious goodness" found that it had relieved his malady but dispersed the congregation.

Jockey Club Scandal Is

Topic of Week in Paris

Baron Le Vasseur Cheated at Cards and Now

None Will Meet Him in a Duel

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The importance attached to duelling is exemplified by an incident in the Jockey Club, which is the most exclusive and most aristocratic social organization in Paris. It has been the chief topic of conversation this week, to the deep disgust of the members of the club.

The scandal goes back as far as March, 1910. Nine men were playing cards in the club when eight of them noticed that the ninth was cheating. A discussion arose and the game was cancelled. The accused man, Baron Robert Le Vasseur, repudiated his winnings and everybody shook hands. It was mutually agreed to keep the matter secret for the sake of the club.

Baron Le Vasseur continued a member of the club for nine months and often played for the sake of the club and the family of Baron Le Vasseur and they declared that the latter was guilty of cheating. The names of the signatories to this letter are the Comte Raoul de Bologne, Jean de Saint Germain, Capt. Jean de la Chaise, Comte Louis de Montresquiou, the Comte de Rochefort, the Comte Louis de Rochefort and Guy de Wendel. The eighth eye witness, who was a member of the latter party, was the Comte de Fayolle, who is now in Africa, and was unable to read the letter.

Baron Le Vasseur is reputed to be worth \$6,000,000.

little boat such as children sail in the pool in the Luxembourg gardens and a statue of a white elephant, supposed to bring good luck but which evidently failed miserably in its purpose.

Then there was a copy of a famous little sonnet which was auctioned off at \$120, although it can be bought for 50 cents on the Boulevard Saint Germain.

This sonnet, entitled "The Happiness of This World," was printed first by Plautin in the sixteenth century. It constitutes in a way the commandments of happiness. Deperduissin had it continually under his eyes, yet he failed to follow its teachings. It is well nigh impossible to translate the sonnet and preserve its meaning in entirety; therefore it is given here in French:

Avoir une maison commode, propre et saine, Un jardin rempli d'espalliers odorants, Des fruits, d'excellent vin, peu de train, peu d'enfants, Posséder seul, sans bruit, une femme fidèle, N'avoir dettes, amour, ni procès, ni querelle, Ne point partager à faire avec ses parents, Se contenter de peu, n'espérer rien des grâces, Régler tous ses desirs sur un juste modèle, Vivre avec une franchise et sans ambition, S'adonner sans scrupule à la dévotion, Dompter ses passions, les rendre obéissantes, Conserver l'esprit libre et le jugement fort, Dire son chapel et en cultiver ses entes, C'est attendre chez soi bien doucement la mort.

The pictures which once adorned the walls in the sumptuous apartment of Armand Deperduissin, the aeroplane constructor who was arrested for silk frauds amounting to \$6,000,000. The effects of Pierrette Fleury, the belle of Paris which life who died a victim of ether, were also put up for sale but they realized very little actual cash. A string of pearls, composed of seventy-one stones, was put up at \$12,000 but had to be knocked down at \$10,000. A small gold watch bearing the initials "J. H. R." went for only \$20. The household silver, Mrs. Fleury's lingerie and the bamboo opium chairs which her visitors used brought equally small prices.

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